2019 CERTIFICATION 2020 JUN 11 AM 5: 17

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

| ļ | Poplar | Sorings | Water | Association |
|---------|--------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 4 | 71 | Public Water Sys | stem Name | |
| #070016 | * 0 | 20024 | | |

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

| | Customers were | e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) |
| | | ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) |
| | | ☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below) |
| | | □ Other |
| | Date(s) custo | mers were informed: / /2020 / /2020 / /2020 |
| | CCR was distr methods used | ributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery |
| | Date Mailed/ | Distributed: / / |
| | CCR was distri | buted by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / / 2020 |
| | | □ As a URL(Provide Direct URL) |
| | | ☐ As an attachment |
| | | ☐ As text within the body of the email message |
| X | CCR was publi | shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) |
| , | Name of Nev | spaper: The Calhoun County Journal |
| | | ed: 6/2/2020 |
| | CCR was poste | d in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / /2020 |
| | CCR was poste | d on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: |
| | | (Provide Direct URL) |
| I here above and c of He | and that I used di orrect and is consis alth, Bureau of Pul | X 10 1 |
| -70 | | di-Bookkeeper 6-8-20 Sident Mayor Owner Almin Contact etc.) Date |
| Nam | e/ 1 Itle (Board Pre. | sident, Mayor, Owner, Allmin. Contact, etc.) Date |

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Poplar Springs Water Association PWS#: 070016 & 070024 April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Poplar Springs Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Mahan at 662,682.7747. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for August 25, 2020 at 7:00 PM at the Vardaman Community Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| PWS ID#0 | 070016 | | , | TEST RESULTS | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| Inorganic (| | | | I No Dongs | 1,1 | , T | n/n | | 0 Erosion of natural deposits: runoff |
|--|-------|---------|--------|-----------------|-----|------|-----|--------|--|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2018* | 1.7 | No Range | ppl | 9 | n/a | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10, Barium | N | 2018* | .0352 | .03440372 | ppr | m | 2 | ١ | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2018* | 7.4 | 7 – 7 4 | ppt | 0 | 100 | 10 | mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17 | 7* 2 | 0 | ppı | m | 1.3 | AL=1 | systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 15. Cyanide | N | 2018* | 16 | No Range | ppl | 0 | 200 | 20 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2018* | .957 | ,953 – .957 | ppr | m | 4 | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17 | 7* 1 | 0 | ppt | | 0 | AL= | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2018* | 2.7 | 2.6 – 2.7 | ppt | 0 | 50 | | 50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits, discharge from mines |
| Disinfection | | | | I.V. B | i | | 'I | 00.1 | |
| 82, TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2019 | 1.67 | No Range | ppb | 0 | | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2019 | .5 | .46 | ppm | 0 | MDF | RL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Unregulate | ed Co | ntamina | nts | | | | | | |
| Sodium | N | 2019 | 250000 | 240000 - 250000 | PPB | NONE | 1 | NONE | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |

| PWS ID #0 | 070024 | | , | TEST RESUL | TS | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic (| Contam | inants | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2018* | 3.3 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runot from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018* | 0.1847 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13, Chromium | N | 2018* | 3.3 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2018* | .185 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17* | 5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

| Chlorine | N | 2019 | .6 | .4 – 6 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|-----|------|----------|--|
| Unregul | ated Co | ontamin | ants | | | | | |
| Sodium | N | 2019 | 250000 | No Range | PPB | NONE | NONE | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners an Sewage Effluents. |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Poplar Springs Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2018 Annual Orneong Water Quality Report Popler Barrigs Water Association PWisis: 070018-8-070024 April 2020

We're pregning to present to you this year's Annual Quality Weiser Report, This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we oblive to you were your. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe one dependable supply of drinking water. We went you to unanstand the either's a sustainable? I reprove the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We will no provide your subset.

Our mater actuate all from wells determing from the Goods Fermation Aguster. The source water association has been considered by public values applied to determine this operall susceptibility of its dening water supply to identified potential sources of conforming A resent conditions; dening the susceptibility of the dening water supply to identify the base been furnished to our public wayshim and its available for visioning superior request. The wells for the Popter Spring Water Association have specially converge to contempringly.

Algorith 25, 2020 at 100 PM at the Verdamon Community Certis.

We hilldridy now or to continuously in year deviating water according to Federal and State access. The table device which all of the christogy sales contemporate that were selected during the period of Jerusary 11 to December 2111. 2019. In cases where inclinating several requirements are continuously asked transported to the continuously asked transported to 2010. The table reflects the material formation of the continuously asked transported to the continuously asked transported to 2010. The table reflects the material and core piece of the continuously asked transported to the continuously asked transported to the continuously asked to the contin

the force Contemporary Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allower (MCL) is the highest five of a conservant that to allow water, ALCs are set as close to the MCLOs as feedful sents the head available treatment technology.

Makingum Presides Countertant Lovel Good particles — The takes of a disting union description under the union that the bornelle of the union of descriptions to correct process.

Plants per billion (aph) or filterograms per filter - one dust per sillion corresponds to one minute in 3,000 years, or a single party of \$10,000,000.

| Contempara | Violetion Y/N | Date Callected | Deleged | Sample of Denomics Following to Exceeding MCL/AZZ | their theorem energy | MCLEE | 90. | Ministrated of Contemporary |
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| Propries | H | 2012 | 1.5 | No Range | plip | rva | .10 | Broken Crathel September to their amounts of the great |
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| P. Peoun: | R | SQLB | ,03(2) | JS3440372 | High | 2 | 7 | Discharge of colong wasters decrease from modal refine inc. |
| 3. Civorium | " | 2018 | 7.4 | P ~ 7.A | hittp | 100 | 100 | Dachbigs from ameri and golp |
| 4 Ottoar | M | 2018/12* | 77 | A . | ppm | 2,3 | Almta | Consumer of homograph plants, systems, emport of Assurbi deposits, leaching fruit when hosterwides |
| | | | 10 | May resign | Jipale, | 200 | -200 | Countings from significants factories, occurring from cooling |
| | | 1203 | 7007 | .253-267 | 9801 | | • | Coaling of natural deposition bytes ad time which promotes stopp both, declarge figns feel boar |
| | 111 | 100000 | 1 | 0 | Dpis | 0 | AL=15 | Corroses of females and postraine systems, economic mutation |
| 1. Selenturp | N | 2016* | 2.7 | 26-27 | ррь | 50 | 65 | Discharge have pelyelegen and created influence, employed of manage from more and deposits, classings from mores. |
| th Crambo Thomas Little Control Selection Dishufection | N N N N | 2010° 2010° 2016° 2016° | 7007 | .003507 0 | pphi ppis | | AL=15 | Charma in Torn sheetens as a first configuration of command from a first configuration of the |

| EMOTD # | 00/0044 | | | LEST RESUL | 118 | | | |
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| Centaniment | YIN | Chile Chilecour | Defector. | Plange of Detricts or # of Shimpfes Extremony MCL/ACI | Upt Measure ment | MCLG | MCL. | Library Totalizate of Contaminations |
| Inorganic | Contam | inante | | | | | | |
| ii, (Vennis | 14 | 2018* | 3.3 | No França | 590 | 17/8 | 10 | Erastin or natural deposits, 1,000 from probable, named time great and eventuring products. |
| 10. Hanum | IV. | 20187 | 0.1647 | No Ranga | SMALL | 2 | , | Discharge sharing weater, discharge from mater as frequent expense of nature. |
| 13. Chromken | N | 2018* | 2.7 | No Runge | ppb | 100 | 100 | Districting between street and purp with a engine of same at deposits |
| 14 Copper | * | 2015/17* | 3 | and | ppm * | 13 | Abri 3 | Connector of household purching systems enturing indiged deposits; leading from wood one condition |
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NONE !



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Unregulated Contaminants

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